AGAIN we come before you and solicit your trade, so liberally extended to us the past. We are better prepared than ever to sell you, and are still HEADQUAR- special through car. On the arrival of the past. We are octal program and Chemicals, Paints. Oils and the up train we were joined by a party arnishes, Patent Medicines. Etc., Etc., and in fact anything in our lice.

The most important branch of the Drug Business is conceded by all to be the PRESCRIPTION DEPART-MENT, and we desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we make a specialty of compounding Physicians' Prescriptions, and guarantee all ingredients used by us to be absolutely PURE and FRESH. There is probably nothing about which mankind are so deservedly particular as the Medicines which sickness compels them to take, and the great desideratum is to feel assured that the Apothecary fully understands the preparation of the Physician's prescription. We guarantee accuracy and purity, at prices as low as quality of same

We make purchases from first hands, select Goods with special reference to wants of customers, and make them at such prices as will ensure their ready sale. All we t of our friends is that they call and look over our Stock. It will be the constant aim our House to please, and we shall spare no effort to do so.

> We take the lead in Toilet Articles. You will find our Stock complete, and also find that a dollar wil! go further with us in buying such articles than you have ever before experienced. We invite your attention to a few of our Proprietary remedies, which we recommend to be reliable Medicines and worthy of a trial.

Wilhites' Scothing Syrup or Raby's Friend is an invaluable remedy children when teething, regulating the bowels and relieving pain. It relieves the the sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and elittle cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is pleasant to take, soothes the ald, relieves wind, and is the best known remedy for Distribues, whether arising from sthing or otherwise.

> Wilhite's Cough Syrup-Cough, Cough, Cough. A cold neglected, a cough left to cure itself oftentimes leads to complications fatal in their results. A prompt visit to our Store at the inception of the trouble, the use of Wilhite's Cough Syrup, which we can confidently recommend as a good remedy, will relieve much suffering and anxiety on the part of friends.

Many children suffer from day to day-fretful, cross and peevish-and the cause of eir suffering is not suspected. A pullid and sickly countenance, irregularity of appesorgreat voracity, bad breath, foul tongue, great thirst, gradual emaciation, irritable mper, reduces of nostrals, disposition to be picking the nose, are all symptoms indicaog the presence of Worms. It any of these symptoms are noticed or Worms are susd procure a bottle of Withite's Worm Syrup or Vermifage, which sts but 25 cents, and give it according to directions. It any Worms are present they Il soon be expelled, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing your darling restored health again. If there are no Worms present the Syrup will do no harm, but will ore the bowels gently and leave the system in a healthy condition. This Syrup con-ins no Calomel, and no Castor Oil or pu _ative medicine is required with it It should in every lamily. Try it. The largest bottle of Worm Medicine in the market for 25c.

> or Weak Eyes, or any ordinary form (where no mechanical or cor stitutional trouble exists) of Sore Eyes. It has been used with great success for a number of years, and amount paid for it will be refunded if it fails to cure any common form of Sore Eyes after directions have been carefully followed. If it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Price 25c per bottle.

DR. JOHNSTONE'S SAPONACEOUS ODONTINE is the best preparation in market for thoroughly cleansing, preserving and beautifying the teeth, hardening gums and imparting a delicious oder to the breath. Nothing injurious. A safe and ant dentifrice Recommended by A. P. Johnstone, D. D. S., and prepared by

PROPRIETORS,

"Go Tell all the People for Miles Around!"

OHN M. HUBBARD & BRO

ARE PREPARED TO SELL MORE JEWELRY. MORE WATCHES. MORE SILVERWARE, MORE CLOCKS, &C., AT PRICES MORE TO YOUR NOTION. THAN EVER BEFORE. EVERYTHING in the shape of a Watch, Clock or Jewelry thoroughly repaired.

FERTILIZERS FOR 1885.

Attention of the Farmers of Anderson County is respectfully called to our

OLD RELIABLE BRANDS OF

IGH GRADE GUANO AND ACID

there so well and favorably known throughout the County, and which we are now sted to offer them in any quantity, for Cash or Cotton. We have always anyou low prices, and are prepared to do so again. Call and are

We are in a position to offer inducements to CASH BUYERS of urn, flour. Bacon, Molasses

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES. To are receiving large quantities of these Goods direct from the points of production.

We are Agents for the Celebrated WHITE HICKORY WAGONF-guaranteed the

Mishawaba Sulky and Ordinary Turning Plows,
Daniel Pratt Gins, Feeders and Condensers,
Count's Home-made, 7-Fingered Grain Cradle—the
Best Cradle ever offered on this or any other market.
The Champion Mowers, Respers and Binders, with
The latest improvements, making them
The most desirable Harvesting Mashines
In the World,

Our Stock of General Merchandise is complete in all Departments, and we putully solicit a call from any destring to buy Goods, as our facilities enable us the best Goods at the most reasonable prices.

MCCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

Inderson, S. C., Peb. 12, 1885 CHAPMAN

IS NOW OFFERING OODS AT AND BELOW COST

So as to close out his entire stock of Winter Goods before 1st February, 1885.

CLOAKS from \$3 Of to \$10 06.

SHAWLet from \$5c to \$5 00.

BLANK ETS from \$1.00 per pair up to \$8.00.

BLANK ETS from \$1.00 per pair up to \$8.00.

BHEETINGS at 5c per yard.

BED TICKINGS from 8c per yard to 28c.

JEANS cheaper than ever.

DBESS GOODS from 10c per yard. up.

23 FLANNELS from 20c per yard up to \$1.16. Best PRINTS 6c per yard.

SHOES from 50c per pair up to \$1.00.

BOOTS from \$1.00 per pair up to \$4.00.

Lad as I have only a few Trunks, Valless and Habs on hand I am determined to them out regardless of cost.

em out regardless of cost. W. A. OHAPHAJ.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14, 1885. MR. EDITOR: At your kind suggestion will give you a short sketch of our trip to this center of attraction. On Tues day afternoon, 10th inst., we left Anderson with a party of twenty-eight in a of eleven, making thirty-nine in all. We arrived without accident on schedule time in Atlanta, where our car was attached to a train just ready to leave for Montgomery, over the Atlanta & West Point Road, where we arrived the next morning for breakfast. Mothing occurred beyond the usual incidents of railroad travel until after we passed Mobile. After we passed this point (at 3 o'clock p. m.) the scenery became grand indeed, and far beyond my power to describe, so I will not attempt a description Suffice it to say that we were running all the way along the Gulf of Mexico. We arrived in this city at 74 o'clock Wednesday evening, having been on the road only 27 hours and traveled 650 miles. The Louisville & Nashville Road land its passengers at the foot of Canal street

cars are available for any point. Our party from Anderson concluded o go in a body to Canal Street Hotel, and after a short ride we were soon deposited at our quarters. The price of board being more than we expected, several of our number left the next morning to find cheaper rates. I am located with Capt. Daniels and wife and Mr. Tolly at 157 Callips street. We could not have fallen into better kands had we searched the city over. Our hosters is kind, obliging and sociable, and exerts bersels to make our sojourn pleasant and attrac tive. In fact, it is the most home-like place I have ever stopped at in a strange city. The rooms are well furnished, and the fair first-class, and all for \$1.50 per

in the heart of the city, where stree:

sition. The first day we went hurriedly through the Government and Main build ing, and although I have beard and read so much about the Exposition, I must say that it far exceeded my expectation. In the afternoon at Music Hall in the Main building I had the pleasure of litening to Mr. Luther Benson and ex-Gov. St. John on the subject of temperance. This is temperance week here, and all the distinguished workers in the United States are present. The second day I also heard addresses from Miss Francis Willard, of Illinois, Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, Col. Bain, of Kentucky, and many others. Miss Willard is certainly one of the most attractive speakers I have ever listened to, but the pleasure of her eloquent address was

trip to New Orleans to hear this band. The ceremonies of the day have just closed with the fivest display of fireworks I have ever neen.

boarding houses and the way to reach them, and I will conclude this unsatirfactory letter. I bave heard a great deal said about the exhorbitant charges for board, and that a person must start with a pocket-full of money if they expect to be comfortably quartered and see the be comfortably quartered and see the and lives in a dug out, and sees nobody sights. I am prepared to say after my but cowbiys all the year round. But he own experience, and the experience of is getting rich from the increase of his cattle and says just as soon as he gets others of our party, that these assertions are not true. Of course, if persons put down. Maybe he wil, but I doubt it, up at the St. Charles they may expect to for he will never know when he is rich pay St. Charles prices, and if they ex-pect to be taken in by every carch penny show that had better start with a wall. show they had better start with a wellfilled purse. Good board and comfortable quarters can be had for \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. Good rooms can be rented for \$1 00 per day. The beds will accommodate two persons, making the lodging drummers don't marry. Not one in ever cost 50 cents each per night, provided two persons are willing to occupy the same bed. Coming down the river yesterday afternoon on the elegant steamboat (Clinton) the clerk informed me that he would furnish board and lodging on the boat for \$2.00 per day, besides giving a free passage to and from the Exposition every day. Dinner was being served as we came down, and I went through the dining ball and found that the fare was all that the most exacting epicure could demand. The fare on boat to the Exposition is 25 cents for round trip, which really makes the board only \$1.75 per day. The street car fare to the grounds is 5 cents each way, and access

I would advise every one who can possibly do so to take the trip to New Orleans, as the opportunity to see the whole world may not occur again in a life time

ARP IN THE WEST.

The Trip From New Orleans to Texas.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1885.

From New Orleans westward, we passed through the cane growing region of Louisiana, the land of sugar, rich sweet and desolate. Negroes and mules and scrub horses and dirty, dingy shanties along the line. The places where the sugar planters used to live a start horse. he augar planters used to live are there, the ruins of old mausions set back in untrimmed groves, and the houses of the few signs of civilization and comfort. I was told that their vast sugar plantations have all changed hands, and now belong o northern men who had mortgages on them for money loaned before the war. All they can do with them is to lease or rent to negroes, for the climate is not in-viting to the Southern whites, and they will not go there. Texas is not far away, and has a better name. I crossed the

that every man is for his i umediate sec-tion, and all are for Texas. They fight im, but here you are never out of sight of better land than that. As your train moves along there is a boundless strip of it on either side and hardly a tree or a ence or a house is to be seen. It is all in cultivation or in pasture. I saw a nouse away off, a dark little house with shedroom and a stove pipe sticking out of the roof and was told that was where the owner or the renter of 2,000 acres

shauty and could eat with their fingers

and go barefooted half the time and

dress in cheap cicthing and there were no kinfolks or near neighbor, and besides the land was better and there was more

of it, and the cattle increased and cost inthing to feed them Winter or Summer.

away with or capture some rich girl

country homes in middle Texas, no white house with green blinds and a broad varanda with vines running up the trellaces and evergreens in the front

ived. There are no inviting country homes, no painted houses, no fences or Of course, we have been to the Expoornaments, no good barns, no nothing poor cattle. Every man of pretensions or ambition seems to live in the town. there are no groves to build in the country and they can't wait for shade trees to grow, and so they live on as they begun when they first bought or settled in primitive simplicity—this is the case within that 100 mile circle around Waco. But their farmers make a world of stuff rom Floyd County sixteen years ago shen he sas just married. He was surth nothing there but one old wagon and a yoke of steers—I have bought many a load of wood from him when he and a yoke of steers—I have bought many a load of wood from him when he was a poor back woods boy and I always felt sorry for him, for he looked pititul jokes. I went out of that business for and overworked. That have managed to felt sorry for him, fer he looked pitiful and overworked. That boy managed to get here with his young wife, and rented and a few miles from Waco. He now was 1,400 acres of good land and has got to be rich from farming and stock raising. He has a daugiter at college and I was informed paid taxes on \$42,

Now a few word, in reference to the This Floyd County boy told me he sold 300 head of hogs and 200 head of beef cattle in Waco last Christmas and he had as many more at home to sell now. I aw the Montgomery boys at Fort Worth. One of them stays out on the prarie 800 miles further west and has 2,500 head of cattle. He is 100 miles from a railroad wait and see ten thousand girls and keep fooling along until he don't care much ten will ever marry unless they can run After a few years of drumming they look upon the cars as their hotel, their home and they are never satisfied unless they ible from any portion of the city.

L. P. S.

street cars too. A man used to get on the cars and ride a half mile to see a man, but he don't now. There are 240 telephones in Sherman and more in

said he made fifty four dollars by the

transaction. The telephone is hurting the telegraph badly. It is hurting the

They are everywhere in this country and all the towns are tied together by it. Now I am here in Denison, in Northcountry for advanced agriculture and horticulture. I never saw any orchards old slaves near by unoccupied and tumb-ling to the ground. Hardly a white man to be seen between the stations, but when the stations are reached we see the when the stations are reached we see the alty and it is a lucrative occupation.

conclusion of a sugar mill and some Vineyards, and orchards, and large areas of strawberries and other small fruits may be seen all around the city. It is not a prairie country like middle Texas, but is gently undulating and has a rich deep soil that needs no fertilizer. I have seen Brown's Iron Bitters and Cuticura country but I have not seen the Soluable oud has a better name. I crossed the guano here. But there is one thing sabine River for the first time and found lacking here, and that is manufactures. Sabine River for the first time and found myself upon the soil of this wonderful State. I passed through Houston in the sight, and on to Waco, which according to Waco people, is the center of Texas and the world. An old Georgian said to me, if you wil draw a circle within a mundred miles or illustration with the second waco, you will have the fin at territory in Texas or seming the second with fine second with the second with north and passes just as many trains coming back with flour. But they don't on the globe. A man at Fort Worth aid about the same thing about that town, and a Denison man declared that Georgia I was ashamed to pay more than Georgia I was ashamed to pay more than a nickle for one, but you can't find a nickle cigar here. They are ten cents or three for a quarter, and it is the same tion, and all are for Texas. They ugust and fuss over free grass and wire cutting and foreign monopolies, but they are all for Texas. Well, it is a wonderful country. When a Georgia farmer owns forty or fitty acres of rich bottom land on some creek or river, he feels like a member of the property of t found that long-continued pressure of the pipe-stem upon the lower lip results in the formation of a fissure or sore spot. It often develops into cancer, often before One case came to my notice recently in which the patient did not smoke, but rules. Au immigrant has to live here for years before they will trust him. I used to hear that our boys would come back to Georgia if they could, but they don't talk that way to me. They love to talk about old Georgia but they don't want to go back. An old settler told me that for a long time they used to sain our boys when they came and swindle them out of what they brought here, and that kept them from going back for they had nothing to go back on, and so they went to work and after a while got reconciled. I asked a man where he was from and he said he was fotched up in Georgia but he was "raised" in Texas. for they raised him out of everything he had. But I am hurried now and wifl give you more in my next.
BILL ABP.

A Double-Barreled Joke. The other evening, round at McGov-

ern's, the boys were putting up an elabo-rate practical joke on somebody, and they asked old Captain Skiddy, who had just happened in, to take a hand.

good, over ten years ago."
"How was that?" asked the group of

beer exterminators.
"Well, it was in the Winter of '70;

of the ascention there were over three thousand people on the ground, and the excitement was very great, as there was a light wind blowing at the time. After the balloon got up about a mile, and maybe that far south of the town, they dropped the dummy over."

"Big sensation then, ch?"
"Well, I should say so. But that's just where I hat my grip. While the crowd was shouting and going wild with horror, I just laid down on the ground and laughed till I was just sick. "Should think the crowd would have

But just wait. Of course the crowd made a break out of town to gather up the remains, and I rushed home to get my fishing tackle, for it struck me that the most healthy thing I could do would be to go a fishing for a day or two. Be-fore I left the house, however, I was arrested for murder."
"Exactly. A lot of the boys, accom-

panied by the sheriff, rushed in and col-lared me. They claimed that the dummy had fallen on a farmer and driven his skull clear into the Leel of his boots. They said that the balleonatic had turned State's evidence, and the chances were that I'd be hung by a mob before

"That was rough."
"Well, so I thought. I was just scared plum to death, and I begged the boys to stand by and protect me. I poined up and they are never eatisfied unless they see changing their base. If I was a girl I don't think I would marry a drummer for I know he would be hankering to leave me before the honeymoon was over. I like the drummers. I meet them everywhere and they are civil and there was not a day but they are civil and them everywhere and they are civil and the control of the contr them everywhere and they are civil and courteous and aggressive in business, but I am surry for them, they have a hard life—a life that weans them from all the endearments of home and female society. I am surry for their mothers and sisters and can almost hear them saying with a sigh, 'I wonder where William is tonight and what the poor boy is doing.' There are a dozen of them at my hotel to night and they are all heav writing le ters to their employees and footing up the day's work. In the morping they will be gone and another dozen will take I saw no pleasant inviting country homes in middle Texas, no white

What a Boy Accomplished.

A boy who attends one of our Sunday

IS TOBACCO INJURIOUS? Doctors Eay Cancers Are Not Generally

Caused by Smoking. General Grant's condition and the cause to which the cancer has been at tributed have occasioned much comment among smokers of this city. the more timid ones have reduced their daily allowance of cigars and other profess to have no fears of any trouble. A World reporter yesterday interviewed many physicians, and they all agreed that the danger of cancer from smoking is very slight indeed, and that only a small percentage of cases of epithelioma can the origin be clearly traced to the use of tobacco. Some physicians, in fact, say that there is really no such thing as noker's cancer," and one young doctor at Bellevue Hospital stopped puffing his cigarette long enough to assure the re-porter that "all this talk about 'pipe cancer' is bluff and guff." Older sur-geons, however, say that while very rare, a few cases of smoker's cancer do occur. Dr. Stephen Smith, one of the older surgeons at Bellevue Hospital, said that there were not probably more than a dozen cases a year of epitheliums of the ip treated at that institution. "And all of these cannot be by any means attrib-uted to smoking," he continued. "Some of the patients are women, and some of them men who do not smoke. pressure and consequent irritation upon

was in the babit of carrying an unlight ed cigar in his mouth."
"Did the nicotine poison his blood and thus produce the cancer?"
"No; I think it was due to the press-

more."
"What do you think is the smoker's best preventive of caucer?"
"To let pipes and cigars coverely alone is the best plan I can suggest." "Do the cases of cancer on the lip often

"No, not if taken in time. But peo-ple generally wait until it is too late before attending to it. The diseased part is cut out, but the malady recurs at intervals of a few months, and death frequently results after three or four years. The most noted case which I can recall is that of the Rev. Dr. Budington, the Brooklyn clergyman. You remember be lingered a long while and died atter a great deal of suffering and several operations, had been perfectly all the controversy. Butler walked over to where General Cameron set and said:

"Now, Simon, you ought to send me a bottle of whiskey with which to celebrate tions had been performed. I do not think he was a smoker. The present alarm about cancer from smoking is alarm about cancer from smoking is overdone. Pressure of the cigar or pipe may be directing cause of cancer, but it will be found that in the majority of cases there is a predisposition to the disease in the person attacked. Those afflicted with the cancer of the lip do not always suffer from much pain, and I know of quite a number of instances where there was comparatively little or no suffering from the disease. Very often, perhaps in the majority of cases, epithelioma results from the degeneration of the tissues incidental to old age. There seems to be a general decay of the case, the instance with a contest on his hands. A single Republican vote would save his title. The father called upon Don.

the facts warrant. Cancer of the lower lip is comparatively small and cannot always be traced to smoking, although 'pipe cancer' is a name long ago given to the disease. The effects of moderate smoking on the average man are not seen at all. In persons of average strength I consider three cigars a day the number they generally can smoke with safety, and the strongest man I ever saw could not consume more than ten a day with impunity. Pipes gener ally collect nicotine in the bowl or stem, ally collect nicotine in the bown or stem, ally collect nicotine in the bown or stem, which escapes to the mouth and coming in contact with the mucous membrane is the executive authority thereof, as Indian land: cancers on the lips or tip of the tongue. Excessive smoking often brings on what always, preliminary to canter. If a person stops smoking when 'smoker's patch, appears, the trouble soon yields to treatment: if not, cancer will probably set in. But, as I said, this disease is comparatively rare. Epithelioma of the lips is almost exclusively seen in males. It has been asserted by several writers that where it occurs in females it is found that they smoke. Dr Warren, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in oston, reports that in his experience of forty years at that institution, the whole aumber of cases of cancer on the lip was seventy-seven, of which four were fe-males. Forty-four of the men were smokers, and of the four women, three admitted that they smoked pipes." "How does it manifest itself and de

velop?"
"It commonly comes as a fissure, abra sion or broken surface on the lips. It hardens and refuses to heal, and is covered with a darkish crust, beneath which the surface is moist and bleeding, accompanied by stinging pain. As time progresses, measured by months rather than by years, the sore spot clarges and excessive granulations appear. Commonly a swelling of one of the glans beneath the jaw occurs. Almost all applications to such a sore are ineffective to heal it, and often only irritate it. Caustic applications but increase the growth. In pications but increase the growth. In early stages the patient suffers but little pain. When once the spot becomes irritated the spread of the disease is more rapid, and in its later stages often progresses very quickly. If operated on early, thoroughly and rapidly, however, cancer of the lip is entirely curable."

"What other risks does the tobacco."

That is the plan of the Turkish 'bookah' but very few Americans like that atyle of moking very long. On the whole, it is safe for a man to smoke good cigars in moderation, carefully avoiding drugged and 'fixed up' preparatious of tobacco, whether in cigars or cigarettes.-New York World.

Butler and the Camerons. Butler and the Camerons.

One of the most interesting men in national politics is M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. He came of one of the oldest families in the Palmetto State, and his uncle, Pierce Butler, was a Senator in Congress while the man of whom I write was a boy. The uncle was a very distincongress while the man of whom I write was a boy. The uncle was a very distinguished looking man, and was a power in the deliberations of our highest legistative body at a time when it was filled with great men. His nephew, who has succeeded him, occupies an equally eminent position in an assemblage that hardly compared with the sun, as well as very small, and a little way from the direct line, is seen either above or below the sun. If you put two discs of cardboard several feet spart in such a relation that one hides the other, and then step upon a chair, you immediately see over the nearer discs a whole or nent position in an assemblage that hardly compares with the gathering of intellectual giants who sat in the Senate chamber during the mighty events of 1850. Those who knew his uncle say to me that the present Senator has much of his self poise, fertility of mind and in. his self poise, fertility of mind and in-tegrity of purpose. I saw him as the lofty and dignified character of the recent meeting of public men in New York. He would have a strong chance for Cab pressure and consequent irritation upon any part of the skin are apt to bring on epithelioma in those predisposed to it. The pressure of the crown plate of a set of false teeth or the irritation caused by broken tooth rubbing against the lip may start the trouble. Where smoking is assponsible for its occurrence it will be recalled to me by his a-king affectionate-Cameron. But for an act of kindness by Pierce Butler, which after generations came back to bless the nephew, the present Senator from South Carolina might never have held a seat in the Senate. The circumstances occurred when General Cameron was a second time Governor Bigler was his colleague. He made an effort to induce the Senate to investigate the charges that Mr. Cameron had secured his election by bribery. He ure of the eiger upon the lip-nothing

called the matter up one day and made a speech detailing the allegations and said ing the Senate to take cognizance of them. Pierce Butler espoused General Osmeron's cause and made a speech, in which he said that the Senate of the United States was not the place in which the State of Pennsylvania could wash its dirty linen, and moved that the resolution for an investigation be not agreed to. The Senate followed Butler's lead and Cameron's title to his seat was contents. tested. When the vote was announced that settled the controversy. Butler

"Now, Simon, you ought to send me a bottle of whiskey with which to celebrate "By the life, Butler," replied Cameron,

pleasure of her eloqueut address was personable to the worked hard, very hard to the women of the country.

To-day (Saturday) had been set apart as Tennessee's day, and the rostrum in Music Hall was filled with the members of the Legislature and many other diswere delivered by several prominent gentlemen from the State. Addresses were delivered by several prominent gentlemen from the State interspersed to the music furnished by the Mexican band of 65 pieces. It is almost worth a state interspersed to the st

A Warning to the Boomers.

The following proclamation was issued by the President late this afternoon; A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is alleged that certain in dividuals, associations of persons and rporations are in unauthorized on of portions of the territory as the Oklahoma lands within Indian Territory, which are designated described and recognized by the treatice and laws of the United States, and by

Excessive smoking often brings on what it called 'smoker's patch.' It consists of irregular white patches, which appear on the sides of the tongue and the inside of the cheeks. This is often, although not always, preliminary to cancer. If a person stops smoking when 'smoker's and serious transfer and serious transfer and organized and ser now threatening

such entry and occupation:
And, whereas, the laws of the United
States provide for the removal of all persons residing or being found upon such Indian lands and territory without permission expressly and legally obtained of the interior department:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the public interests as well as the interests of the Indian nations and tribes.

and to the end that no person or person may be induced to enter upon said territory, where they will not be allowed to remain without permission of the suthor-ity aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, Pres varn and admonish all and every person or persons now in occupation of such lands, and any such person or persons as are now intending, preparing or threatening to enter and settle upon the same, that they will neither be permitted to that they will neither be permitted to enter upon said territory nor, if already there, to remain thereon, and that in case due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States and of this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purposes and intentions of the Govtanting the purposes and intentions of the Govtanting the company of the company and think the company is another, and think the company is another. the purposes and intentions of the Government, as herein declared, the military
power of the United States will be inworked to abate all such unauthorized
possession, to prevent such threatened
entry and occupation, and to remove all
such intruders from said Indian lands.
In testimony whereof, I have bereunto

Intestimony whereof, I have bereunto

In testimony whereof, I have bereunto

State of Texas and leave room to spare,
area after allowing average a single such intruders from said Indian lands.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and caused the seal of the

United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this
18th day of March, 1885, and of the
Independence of the United States of
America the one hundred and ninth.

strained by passing the anoke through IN THE SHADOW OF THE MOON, water, which 'washes out' the picotine. The Annular Eclipse of the Sun.

Owing to the fact that annular eclipses of the sun are of frequent occurrence and that their coming is invested with little or no information to the modern astronomer, comparatively little attention is paid to this now well explained phenom-

An eclipse of the sun is caused by the object mear the eye may hide a large object which is at a distance. A nickel seven feet from the eye will hide the nur. In the same way the little moon, 240,000 miles away, occupies the same angle and hides the sun. When the centers of the sun and moon and any part of the earth are in the same line, and the discs of the sun and moon are centrical, or nearly so, there is commonly a total colipse. Sometimes, however, the moon passes up or down across the earth's path a little to the right or left of the sun's centre, and then its disc covers only a part of the sun's disc, and we have a partial eclipse. Besides, the relative distances of the sun and the moon are not always recisely the same.

Both the moon and the earth, moving in elliptical orbits, each is sometimes nearest to the earth. It happens, therefore, that in one eclipse the disc of the moon is a little larger than that of the sun, while in another the sun's disc is a little larger than that of the moon. In the latter case a rim or ring of the solar disc will be seen girdling the moon, and the eclipse which otherwise would have neen total over a certain geographical area, is an annular eclipse, so called from the Latin word annulus, which means a

day about two thousands miles due West of San Francisco, and ended in the Arctic Ocean, just East of Greenland, and although the eclipse was visible all over although the eclipse was visible all over the United States, it was only seen as an annular eclipse within the belt between Cape Mondocino, Cal., and Greenland.

The weather yesterday in Charleston was favorable for viewing the eclipse.
At first the sky in the neighborhood of the sun was tolerably free from clouds, but during the latter part of the eclipse.

but during the latter part of the eclipse the face of the sun became overcast with light, hazy clouds, which prevented the circle of the moon was seen gradually creeping upon the sun's edge, several degrees Westward of its Northern point, and slowly increased in size—slowly at east to the observers here-but in reality some thirty five or forty times faster that the fastest express train on our railroads of speed at which the shadow of the moon was travelling may be gained from the fact that it has been calculated that if a lightning express train, moving at full speed, had one hour's start of it, the shadow would have overtaken it in about two minutes. At about fifteen miontes after 1 o'clock yesterday the shadow reached its maximum size, at which time, as viewed from Charleston, a little ver a quarter of the sun's surface was becured and that flery orb resembled a arge creecent, the points of which were turned upwards to the north. About wenty five minutes after 2 o'clock the eclipse ended, the last point of contact peint in nearly the same position on the neing in nearly the same position on the dge of the sun's surface as the first suint of contact. This is a fact which probably struck the unscientific as being very peculiar, most of them thinking that the shadow of the moon would commence to obscure the surface of the oun at one side, pass completely across
us surface and leave it at a point opposize to that point at which it entered. This striking phenomenon was cause a by the transportation of the heavens with regard to the earth. It is a self evident fact that that portion of the sun's surface which is first visible at its rising is the first to disappear at the setting or in other words, the opposite extremity of the sun's surface is the last to be seen.
The eclipse commenced before 12 o'clock, and at the midday hour the sun crossed the meridian of the earth, and although it appeared as if the same portion of the surface of the san was turned towards the earth as before 12 o'clock, it was in

reality the opposite portion.

In truth it might be said that man could devire to behold no more wonderful or instructive spectacle than the bid-ing of one world in the shadow of another through the operation of lawseo' simple that a child can understand them, but which in such a case are displayed upon a scale of grandeur that man can only grasp by the exercise of the highest faculties.—News and Courier.

The Innumerable Caravan

State of Texas and leave room to spare, even after allowing every person a single graye. The population of the world is estimated at about 1.500,000,000, but for the purpose of this question we will call it 2.000,000,000. The average life of humanity is 25 years. The world is supposed to be 6.000 years old. This would give 600,000,000,000 deaths in that period, allowing that there were as many persons on the earth in the 'year one' as we have estimated for the present time. "Your Johnnia" said the teacher, "If your either bowns \$100 and promises hap \$100 and seven, how much subtrains. They have applicable to the seven weeks? "One shundered dollars" said Johnnia, "If you shall sever saw more attractive shundered dollars" said Johnnia, "If you shall sever saw more attractive shundered dollars" said Johnnia, "If you shall sever saw more attractive shundered dollars, and Johnnia, "If you shall sever saw more attractive shall be seven, bow much subtrains. They have applicable should be shall sever saw more attractive should be shall shall sever saw more attractive shall be shall shall